Animals at the Zoo Welcome Warm Days of Spring



Keepers sense the change in the greater ness, a new expectancy, a lively zest

When spring has actually chased The lion, tiger, cheetah, hyena and jaguar are put into clean, fresh cages, stars by night, dreaming of wild junars by night, dreaming of es and their happy hunting grounds. Even the animals that have had the ardihood to withstand the severity of ardihood to withstand the severity of

madness seizes Zoo workers. All the loor dens are cleaned, scrubbed and their approval of this general housecleaning, and each creature, big or lit-

were touched on in regard to the denizens. Among the most curious is the steady diminution in their savage instincts as they continue in captivity.

When a wild animal is first put into its cage it is savage and frightened. It does not comprehend the change at all.

Suddenly it has been transplanted from

A LL the Captives Love Great Out-of-Doors, and the Balmy Breezes Find Them More Satisfied With Their Quarters—The "Clean-up—Paint-up" Campaign—Outdoor Dens Cleaned and Made Ready for Summer-Savage Instinct Abates as Wild Animals Remain in Captivity—Experiences of Keepers With Various Denizens—The Chimpanzee, Pan, and His Table Manners—Two Classes of Animals, According to Keepers.

to the front of her cage and very gra-clously permitted the head keeper to stroke her, she is less to be trusted on castor oil and quinine. Victor rethan Rajah. Princess moves with an enviable grace and lithesomeness, but she is subject to moods, and she can be very treacherous. While Rajah romps about clumsily in his exuberance of spirits and shows a certain Victor appears to recognize the fact friendliness of action. Princess plays that he is indebted to the head keeper

The Bengal tigress, Princess, occupies

The head keeper determined to save an adjoining cage. She is a beautiful him. He took him outside, gave him n additing cage she came promptly a dirt floor and all the fresh air he

ance of spirits and shows a certain Victor appears to recognize the fact friendliness of action, Princess plays that he is indebted to the head keeper with more daintiness; she is less for his life. The moment he appears rough in her frolics, but she has a Victor knows him, watches him, and is short temper and is rather spiteful. eagerly waiting at the bars of his cage While a keeper pets her she may turn for a few pleasant words and an affection him in a flash and bare her teeth, tionate stroke or two. Lions never pace Rajah is more reliable than that. It about their cages in circles as leopards takes a tiger a long time to make up do. The latter never vary their restits mind to yield to discipline. A lion less, monotonous prowling up and down or leopard is more trustworthy. When the length of their cage. The do not once a tiger's fury is aroused it is ab-



tapirs with such queer, wriggling noses, are not unattractive creatures. There is a baby one, several months old, at the Zoo. The baby and her mother, Minnie, are very fond of the keeper, know his voice, and usually rise



PAN, THE CHIMPANZEE.

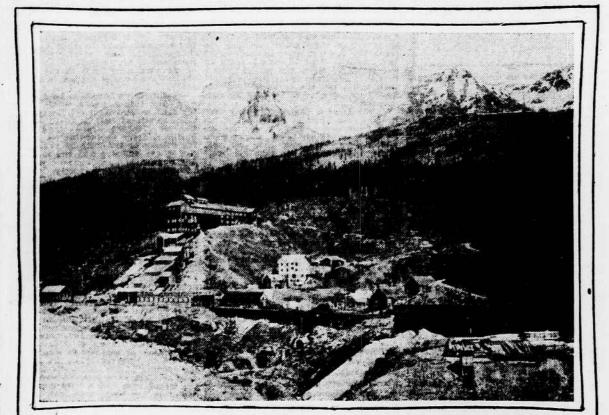
How the Richest Copper Ore in the World Is Now Being Mined in Alaska

CORDOVA. Alaska.

CORDOVA is the copper center of Alaska. It is the terminus of the Copper River and Northwestern railroad, which winds its way up the Copper River and Northwestern railroad, which winds its way up the Copper River waley and taps the great copper deposits that lie on the southern slopes of the Wrangell range. The ore now coming down to the port is from only two or three mills belonging to the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate, but the copper belt is over seventy miles long and twenty miles were with the copper belt is over seventy miles long and twenty miles will be even greater this year.

So far we have taken out of Alaska about eight dollars worth of copper, But our gold mining began thirty-six years ago, and our copper mining not until 1901. Today the prospecting for copper are extensive and richest of the copper areas of the world. More than 400 copper locations have already been made, and the wealth of the deposit is such that Alaska may become as noted for its copper as it is for gold today. The first trainload of ore that came down to this port contained metal to the value of more than \$500,000, and that now on the wharves here is worth from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a car load. The ore is brought down in sacks as big as an ordinary pillow and of the weight of an average man. Each sack contains from 150 to

options were taken up and the property came into the possession of Messrs. Ralph. Schultz. Havemyer and myself. We in turn interested J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Messrs. Guggenheim, and gradually led them to the spot which they had thought was the sheep pasture. It proved to be the outcropings of an enormous deposit of copper ore, and of the richest copper mine ever discovered.



KENNECOTT MILL AT BONANZA. THESE MINES WILL PAY A DIVIDEND OF \$6,000,000 THIS YEAR.

a pound. In these days, when copper is

200 pounds of ore carrying \$28 worth of copper. There are 600 sacks to the car, so that each car load is worth almost \$17,000.

* We know that native copper mines of the world. During my stay at Cordova I met Mr. Spear and arrow heads of that metal made by them have been found in the soluce boxes of the miners, and oeremonial knives of copper are even now the market at a cost of about 5 cents a nound in these days when connerts.

* The copper of the Kennecott mines is so pure that it can be dug from the earth, turned into metal, and put on the market at a cost of about 5 cents a nound in these days when connerts.

* The copper of the Kennecott mines is so pure that it can be dug from the earth, turned into metal, and put on the salmon caught at the beginning of the season.

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worth from 20 cents upward, you can see that every pound means at least 15 cents profit. The average ores now being mined are above 20 per cent pure, and a large part of them carry as high as 72 per cent of copper. To show what this means the copper ores of Arizona this means the copper ores of Arizona about 5 per cent, those of Montana about 3 and those of Michigan less than 1 per cent. Do you wonder that these copper mines pay? I am told that they will yield something like great value. It was in 1899 that prospectors on their way from Prince William sound to the Klondike learned ing about here and there over Alaska, and eleven of these nich had made an agreement to investigate certain sections and to divide share and share alike in what they found. The men went in pairs, and drew lots to see which section of the country they should take. The district of the upper Chitna river was drawn by Clarence Warner and Jack Smith. It was they woo discovered the mines.

"Both Warner and Smith were old prospectors on their way from Prince William sound to the Klondike learned" in about there and there over Alaska, and eleven of these nich had made an agreement to investigate certain sections and to divide share and they found. The men went in pairs, and eleven of these nich had made an agreement to investigate certain sections and to divide share and they ound. The men went in pairs, and eleven of these nich had discovered that they sold the territory to us. They had nuggets of copper and small house they sold the territory the us. They found no large deposits, however, and it was not until thirty-three or they sold the territory that they sold take. The district of the upper Chitna river was drawn by Clarence Warner and Jack Smith. It was they woo discovered the mines.

"Both Warner and Smith were old prospectors, and Jack Smith for years had tramped over the mountains of Arizona." He was commonly known as the 'Arizona.

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